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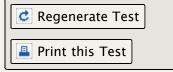
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# ← Viruses Test

# 13 Matching Questions

- 1. virion
- 2. How does a latent viral infection differ from a lysogenic viral infection?
- 3. nucleocapsid
- 4. envelope
- 5. Retroviridae (specifically, Lentivirus)
- 6. What are the relative sizes of viruses? How are they viewed?
- 7. How are viruses classified?
- 8. How does budding differ from cell lysis (mechanisms for viral release)?
- 9. Orthomyxoviradae (specifically, Influenza virus)
- 10. How does a lytic bacteriophage infection differ from a lysogenic cycle of bacteriophage infection?
- 11. plaque

- a Retroviridae, Lentivirus, enveloped, ss RNA> transcription; associated with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- clear patches in cell cultures that indicate sites of virus infection
- Viruses sizes are 20 nm-450 nm.
  They are viewed by electron microscope.
- mature virus particles constructed from growing pool of parts
- e budding- enveloped viruses are freed/take envelope from host cell lysis- nonenveloped viruses released when cell ruptures
- dsDNA & make bacteria infect more pathogenic for humans
- g latent- animal virus; dormant & waiting until conditions dictates otherwise lysogenic- bacterical virus; integrated & replicates host genome
- lytic- explodes/releases lysogenic- latent instaneous reproduction
- i capsid & nucleic acid together
- Herpesviridae, Simplexvirus &
  Varicellovirus, enveloped, circular
  ds DNA > RNA polymerase,
  transcription, translation;
  associated with Herpes virus, HHV
  1-cold sores, HHV 2- genital



# Question Types

Written

Matching

Multiple Choice

True/False

# **Prompt With**

Term

Definition

# **Question Limit**

of 41 available terms



- 12. bacterophage (phage)
- 13. Herpesviridae (specifically, Simplexvirus and Varicellovirus)

herpes, HHV 3-varicella

- k (aka viral capsid) external coating protects nucleic acid (genome)
  - structure
    (enveloped/nonenveloped,
    helical/icosahedral, etc.); chemical
    composition (lipid, proteins, carbs,
    etc.); genetic make up (genome);
    RNA-ss/ds; DNA- ss/ds;
    >>>family, genus, species &
    strain
- orthomyxovirdae, Influenza virus, enveloped ss RNA, negative sense RNA> transcription, associated with flu, influenza virus



# 12 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. lytic- enters cell & im, mediately replicates & synthesizes (burst) temperate- "silent" killer, integrates into host cell genome
  - a. How does a lytic phage differ from a temperate phage?
  - b. How does HIV differ from AIDs?
  - c. How does an eveloped virus differ from a nonenveloped virus?
  - d. How does a prophage differ from a provirus?
- Adenoviridae, Mastadenovirus, Nonenveloped, linear dsDNA (has RNA polymerase > transcription & translation); associated with respiratory infection
  - a. Adenoviradae (specifically, Mastadenovirus)
  - b. Papillomavirdae (specifically, Pappillomavirus)
  - c. Retroviridae (specifically, Lentivirus)
  - d. Picornaviridae (specifically, Rhinovirus)
- 3. 3 orders, (families) -viridae, (genera) -virus, common names, straid id #s
  - a. latent viral infection
  - b. What is the viral taxonomy?
  - c. How are viruses grown?
  - d. viral genomes
- 4. viral DNA integrated into host cell's DNA
  - a. provirus

- b. spikes
- c. prophage
- d. virion
- 5. prophage- dormant/inactive stage of BACTERIAL virus provirus- dormant/inactive stage of ANIMAL virus
  - a. How does a lytic phage differ from a temperate phage?
  - b. How does a prophage differ from a provirus?
  - c. How does HIV differ from AIDs?
  - d. How does an eveloped virus differ from a nonenveloped virus?
- 6. virus induced damaged to cell that alters its microscopic appearance
  - a. cytopathic effects
  - b. interferon
  - c. spikes
  - d. prophage
- 7. viruses cultivated in many host media depending on species, live animals, occassionally intervertebraes, bird embryos
  - a. interferon
  - b. How are viruses classified?
  - c. provirus
  - d. How are viruses grown?
- 8. RNA viruses are replicated & assembled in the cytoplasm
  - a. What are the variations in viral genomes?
  - b. What happens to retroviral nucleic acid following the uncoating step?
  - c. How do enveloped animal viruses acquire their envelopes?
  - d. What are the relative sizes of viruses? How are they viewed?
- 9. viruses are intracellular parasites that pass through bacteriological filters & are sensitive to interferons; they have NO plasma membrane, binary fission & can have either DNA or RNA (but never both)
  - a. How does HIV differ from AIDs?
  - b. What are the ways in which viruses differ from bacteria?
  - c. What are the relative sizes of viruses? How are they viewed?
  - d. What are the variations in viral genomes?
- 10. enveloped- external coating, spikes (protein) help adhere to host cells nonenveloped- naked nucleocapsid, no external coat/extra layer

a.	How does a prophage differ from a provirus?	
b. v	How does the helical virus differ from a icosahedral (or polyhedral) rirus?	
c.	How does a lytic phage differ from a temperate phage?	
d.	How does an eveloped virus differ from a nonenveloped virus?	
enzyme capable of hydrolyzing bacterial cell walls		

- 11.
  - capsomer a.
  - b. plaque
  - lysozyme c.
  - d. envelope
- 12. DNA- double stranded or single stranded; RNA- double stranded or single stranded
  - a. How are viruses grown?
  - b. What is the viral taxonomy?
  - viral genomes c.
  - d. What are the variations in viral genomes?